THE REALITIES OF SLAVERY.

Ciclination two excellent illustrations, representing and hegroes since the Emancipation Proclamation, tame of the real beauties of that "Divine Institution," called all his slaves together, and compelled them to witas faithfully portrayed upon the bare back of a scourged negro, which was horribly scarred, and lacerated in a lerible manner by the blood-stained whip of a

The second wood-cut gave a faithful and lifelike representation of a negro slave sitting for his photograph, elad in the peculiar and ragged nondescript habitiments of the plantation, tattered, torn, and barefooted. These engravings were accompanied by a short descriptive account, which very briefly stated that the negro whose bare back attested the exernciating ordeal in this brutal manner by an "overseer," as the inhuman "drivers" are delicately called by the admirers and devotees of human bondage. My object in thus referring to these revolting pictures of the real "barbaunick as a flash precipitates the outlines of the image months before Christmas." upon the chemically prepared plate within, cannot and does not lie. All the logic of the blind and infatuated development of the positive picture, when aided by the

silent and powerful process of chemical action.

With this much of an explanatory introduction, permit me to saturate this "Copperhead" falsehood with very great exercise of metaphysical incensity on the part of your loyal renders to detect that the sunlight of truth has developed, printed, and made indelible a positive fact. The original photographs from which the two vouch for their entire accuracy, as well as for the truthfulness of the brief account of the outrages party clothed in the reaction with the nictures.

| Clothed in the reaction with the nictures. | Clothed in the reaction with the nictures. | All of these men were chased by "hunters" with their all the rest: fulness of the brief account of the outrages perpetrated

second day, one of the party, "John," ventured out in search of food. He had not been gone more than half as hour when the loud report of firearms startled and terribly alarmed his companions. Believing that poor "John" had fallen into the hands of the "hunters" of "John" had fallen into the hands of the "hunters" of guerrillas, they kept secluded all that day. The fears of trunks of old trees, surrounded on all sides by swamps and turbid bayous, the delectable abode of the most poisonous snakes, venomous reptiles and the scaly alligator, can be imagined, but not described.

Night came, and the timid party set out on their perills of the party, "John," their companion. This concludes my narrative of the two pictures, libeled by the Pro Slavery press as "the fruitfal results of a fanatical Abolitionist's defined may parts of the city a dense population has rapidly filled up places which a few years before were about the hands of the "hunters" of savery press as "the fruitfal results of a fanatical Abolitionist's defined in given the character of the affairs of the companion. This concludes my nature of the two pictures, libeled by the Pro Slavery press as "the fruitfal results of a fanatical Abolitionist's defined in given the character of the affairs of the companion, and the first to be lowered, on the occasion of any sharp late of the ratio of this rise is rather difficult. In many parts of the city a dense population has rapidly filled up places which a few years before were as "the fruitfal results of the character of the edit of the same the charge of the comdition of the affairs of the comdition."

To give the ratio of the set years before were as the city of the defact of the many parts of the city and the first to be low

his efforts for freedom until the sixth day, when, a large to hausted, with his coarse garments hanging in shreds, to the floors, upon mere suspleion of talking about the norance or a desire to misrepresent the facts. This may he sought refage in the branches of a large tree, but the expected advent of the "Yankees" under "Massa be seen from the following extracts from many hundredbloodbounds scented his track—until one of them, howling at the foot of the tree, attracted the attention of the "man huntera." Their discovery was signaled by the Dickey, who had got possession of a piece of broken the people of Great Britain with those paid by the Dickey, who had got possession of a piece of broken the people of Great Britain with those paid by the Dickey, who had got possession of a piece of broken the people of the United States.

to carry an inanimate piece of flesh. The body was carried in this way to Jackson, where its arrival was wel-Fo the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: During the latter part of June, or first spon their success, and heaped the vilest anathemas apon the remains, that, bleeding, tern, and disfigured, lay before them. One of the planters, who had lost sevness the burial of the murdered man in a ditch adjoining

is the name of the negro whose lacerated back, as pre sented in the original photograph, has excited both the sympathy and indignation of every humanitarian that has seen it. Here is his own statement, taken from his lips April 2, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La., just after he had entered the Provest-Marshal's office. It may be well to state that "Peter" could speak but little English, and that in broken accents. The majority of the neof torture through which he had passed, was whipped grees of Louisiana are owned by Frenchmen or those of French descent, and nearly all speak French; indeed, thousands were to be found along our line of march who could not understand a word of English.

Being interrogated in French, "Poor Peter," who rism of Slavery," at this late day, is to contradict the stood before us the picture of poverty, shrouded in rags malicious falsehoods that have appeared in the Rebel of every imaginable color, began his doleful story. organs of the North. No sooner had this heart-sicken. " Ten days from to-day I left the plantation, run away Ing picture begun to circulate, and awaken a thrill of from massa." "What made you run away, Peter; was from massa." "What made you run away, Peter; was from masser ugly—did he whip you " With a peculiar your master ugly—did he whip you " With a peculiar your master ugly—did he wishing his even toward the of the community, than the Copperhead press at once spirted forth their poisonous venous, and boldly asserted that the whole story was a here"—and suiting the action to the word, he pulled to Cabrication from beginning to end-the fruitful results down the pile of dirty rags that half concealed his back, of a fanatical Abelitionist's deluded imagination. This and which was once a shirt, and exhibited his mutilated prejudiced and inconsistent statement was copied into suble form to the crowd of officers and others present in nearly all the Pro-Slavery organs, for they deemed it a the office. It sent a thrill of horror to every white permonstrosity that should not go ununnished, notwith son present, but the few Blacks who were waiting for sanding Messrs. Harper & Bro. amounced that the wood-cuts were exact copies from the original photographs, taken from life by McPherson & Oliver at Baten Rouge, La. It will thus be seen that not only Peter ?" "Overseer Artayon Carrier whipped me—I did these venal sheets endeaver to deride the whole ex- don't remember the whipping. I was two months in posure of the outrage, and thereby deceive the public, but they deliberately and willfully attempted to cast which Overseer put on my back. By and by the stigma of falsity and untrustworthiness upon this loyal and honorable publishing firm. Since the publication of the above pictures in Harpers' Weekly the friends of freedom in New-York and Boston have purchased "carte de visite" size photograph copies of the abused negro, as a faithful picture of the realities of Slavery as it exists in the Southern States. Through Slavery as it exists in the Southern States. Through
the mysterious agencies of the camera obscura the
most wonderful as well as beautiful results have been
told me I attempted to shoot my wife first one. I did obtained, and it is to the genius and perseverance of not shoot any one. I did not harm any one. My wife Daguerre and M. Niepec that we of the nineteenth century to-day behold the outside view of the moon and the inside view of Slavery. The light of heaven that shoots through well-defined lenses of the camera, and shoots through well-defined lenses of the camera, and The above is a verbatim copy of the original state-

ment of "Poor Peter," as written upon the back of the believers in Human Slavery cannot arrest or thwart the photograph at Baton Rouge, Le., a few hours after it progress of truth, any more than they can prevent the was printed. If "Copperheads" still doubt the authenticity of either the pictures or the narrative, the originals of both are open for free inspection and criticism. "Peor Peter," with "Gordon," the sable youth clad in variegated and torn garments, and whose likeness elso with another negro, reached our lines at Baton Rouge, La., in safety, after enduring untold hardships. They were in a feeble condition, hunger having greatly reduced them and exhausted their energies.

Although half famished, and their swellen feet bleed-

with joy when their colored brethren surrounded them

On the 24th of last March, four negroes, the property of Capt. John Lyon and Louis Fabyan of Chnton, Last started off at midnight in search of freedom, which they were ingenious enough to wade and swim through every stream they could find on their way, twice swimming the turbid waters of the woll knew would be guaranteed them as soon as they reached our lines at Baton Rouge, La. Their departure was quietly effected, and during the night they traveled at a rapid rate, not during the order of their body with onions and strong-scented weeds, in order to clude the trail of hiding-places during the day, for fear of being captured by the "hunters" or gangs of guerrillas that infested them. To their intelligence may be attributed their and be attributed at from 5 to 10 per cent. From which time up to the present, prior to the strikes, and the capture which time up to the present, prior to the strikes, and the capture which time up to the present, prior to the strikes, and the capture and th within the last twenty years, tents have also risen as concluder of the properties o

ing through a sugar plantation, they stopped at one of to beheld his youngest boy, "Dickey," chained to the three months, and had freed to change the character of the section; where hope of these or other causes in where hope of these or other causes in which the had not seen for three months, and had look appearance or three months are the character of the section; where hope of these or other causes in which they have had not seen for three months, and had es, by the Pro-Slavery writers), where they were given up all hopes of ever meeting him, believing he localities remain about the same, and have expands the pro-Slavery writers), where they were given up all hopes of ever meeting him, believing he localities remain about the same, and have expands the pro-Slavery writers). The old man richered only the effect of the steady increase of pro-Slavery writers, where they were last the same and have expands and the same and food as the slaves receive from their humane, generous, begged so pitcously to be placed near his child, that the ductive real estate, rents may be said to have ad- true only as a general estimate, covering the main and chivalrous masters. It was here that the dreadful dailer consented, and he was necordingly chained by the side of his son. For three weeks poor "Louis" endured past fifteen years. In many instances, however, receive less than the rates averaged by the medium been shot by one of the brave and chivalrous hunters, the terture of chains upon his neck and ankles, which even in the more unchanged sections of the city, a class, while superior hands command still higher been shot by one of the brave and chromotor for of every were fastened to the fifthy stone floor by iron rings, higher per centage than this has been reached, and, rates of pay. This same murderer, while his hands were manucled. The food consisted of in some, the rate of augmentation has not been so the day before, had assisted in the butchery of the young a very small quantity of soup, more properly speaking, great. But these figures will cover, for the most mulatto slave of 2) years, an intelligent "field hand," oily water, containing a little nourishment from tainted part, the increase in the price of the middling class musito slave of 2) years, an intempent head hand, only water, containing a little nourishment from tainted who had escaped from a cruel master at Vicksburg, meat, which was given to the slaves in the dippers hold-Miss. It seems that this young man had been concerned ing a pint. Half a cupful of boiled hominy three times of houses. in a sort of covapiracy siding and advising the flight of a day, without any bread or vegetables, made up the In tenement-houses, the price of rooms and floors lifty dollars and over; and the wages of the emable-bodied men to our lines for the purpose of enlisting other rations of these enslaved and abused hardly averages as much now as in the years pre-playee vary with the elaborate nature of the garin our army. Hearing that his master suspected him, creatures from day to day. No bedding of ceding the war. Many former occupants have en-ment. But the majority of those made for ordinary he resolved to decamp, and success seemed to crown any kind was furnished, but they were allowed listed or been drafted, the tide of immigration, un- occasions, are such that workers receive the price reward being effered by the Rebel planters for his cape cold, damp and moldy stone floor. A large number of causes have combined to prevent this class of houses. The prices given are those which prevailed prior ture, or marder, a band of "hunters," with a slaves were incarcerated within the foul walls of this pack of panting hounds thirsting for blood, set soul-siekening calaboose, principally upon charges of out on full chase for the fagitive. At Cypress Bayou, "attempting to run away," although a number were about ten or twelve miles from Baton Rouge, he was confined there and brutally punished for "safe keeping." overtaken in a small swamp, having eine d the track of his enraged and heartless pursuers for she days. Most number of slaves within this sepalchre was owing to of the time he was obliged to go without food, not dar-the negroes hearing of the near approach of the "Yan-ing to show himself even to the slaves. Completely ex-kees." Many women and children were there, chained United States at the present time must proceed from ig

ntigrance of the most horrible ouths, shorting for the file, determined to release his father if possible. Watch unfortunate man to come down out of the tree. He was ing his chances each day, by exercising the greatest of Wills" and "Letters of Administration," and the differences between them are as follows: inhuman wretches to call off their savage hounds, who father's neck and ankles to the ground. The old man, flocked around the tree anxious to satisfy their bloody thus unfettered, succeeded in slipping his handcuffs, appetite. His request was answered by another oath, and at noon time, while the keeper was busily engaged, by the whistling of a bullet, which lodged in escaped as some teams were leaving the prison yard. He

THE LABOR QUESTION IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The movement for an increase of wages still con- | the necessaries of life now, as compared with past | tations, varying all the way from 10 to 40 per cent. tinues among the working-classes, and meetings are | years. The annexed table, covering a period of seventeen held almost nightly by the representatives of some one or other of the various branches of industry years—from 1847 to 1863—exhibits the relative brought down to November. The price of these arcarried on in the city.

In order rightly to understand this movement, it years during this period. Of course the re is essential to know the difference in the cost of prices are largely in advance of the wholesale 1847.1818. 1849. 1850. 1851. 1852. 1853. 1854. 1855. 1856.

BEHADSTUPPS:	1847.	1818.	1849.	1850.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894	TOOO:	\$5.50	8 6.00	84 95	\$5 50	\$5 50	\$5 20	\$5 00	\$6 00	2 6 25
Wheat Flour, State, bbl.	87 68	86 25	84 81	\$5 25	84 31	\$4 18	\$4 62	8 7 624	\$9 81£	3 25	3 50	3 40	3 75	3 50	3 10	3 25	4 00	6 00
Rye Flour, fine, bbl	5 06	3 62	2 81	2 87	3 50	3 31	3 81	4 75	6 75	3 194	3 25	3 50	3 90	3 80	2 85	2 75	4 15	6 25
Corn Meal, Jersey, bbl	4 62	2 37	2 75	2 81	3 12	3 25	3 00	3 75	5 25	1 80	1 85	1 35	1 70	1 65	1 65	1 42	1 80	1 80
Wheat, prime White, but	sh. 1 75	1 37	1 25	1 33	1 14	1 11	1 28	2 31	2 80 1 50	78	90	66	84	84	68	80	1 03	1 23
Rye, bush	93	73	57	59	73	77	3868	1 12		40	58	46	54	.43	36	40	85	86
Oats, State, bush		43	36	41	45	39	40	56	1 17	62	80	73	86	82	67	58	94	1 12
Corn, Yellow, bush	95	52	59	61	64	64	67	85 16	1 13	14	14	104	204	17	17	17	21	21
CANDLES-Mold, lb		12	111	12	13	13	12	30	29	40	42	39	40	38	32	28	38	40
Sperm, lb	31	31	34	42	43	40	32	6 00	6 00	5 50	5 95	4 25	5 00	5 00	4 75	4 75	7 25	10 50
COAL-Anthracite, tun	5 50	5 75	5 50	5 50	5 00	5 50	5 00	101	104	111	11	101	12	134	13	194	32	334
COFFEE-Brazil, lb		74	01	81	91		1114	141	14	144	151	18	15	154	17	254	37	38
Java, Ib.		54	81	11	124	111	101	94	91	104	141	154	12	114	134	28	661	69
Corron-Mid. Upland, lb	111	3 68	2 62	2 81	2 75	4 10	3 25	3 624	3 874	4 00	3 75	3 37}	4 00	4 374	3 75	3 624	6 121	6 50 15 50
Fish-Dry Cod, qtl Mackerel, No. 1 Mass. k	10 25	8 81	9 87	11 69	10 25	11 00	12 50	16 50	20 00	20 75	21 00	13 75	16 25	17 25	14 50	15 50	19-00	4 12
FRUIT-M. R. Raisins, box	1 99	1 41	1 47	2 75	2 12	1 65	2 77	2 80	2 42	3 25	4 75	2 50	2 20	2 35	1 55	3 121	4 121	
Dried Apples, lb				10	4	61	41	6	61	9	101	. 6	- 04	95	90	45	80	1 20
HAY, hundred wt	56	55	47	65	60	75	1 00	75	1 124	80	75	45	75 13	10	16	15	90	94
Hors, per lb	9	51	8	17	25	29	20	30	19	9	10	75	75	75	60	1 00	1 194	1 08
Indigo-Manilla, lb.	75	55	72	70	75	76	80	60	85	75	20 00	25 50	25 00	24 00	21 00	24 00	38 00	41 00
IRON-Scotch pig. tun		28 75	26 75	20 50	21 00	20 00	35 00	40 00	27 50	32 00	36 00	47 00	47 00	40 00	44 00	53 00	75 00	77 50
Common English bar, tun	1 71 75	60 00	55 00	43 00	36 50	35 00	66 00	76 00	56 00	62 00	60 00	1 181	1 45	1 75	1 20	1 15	1 45	2 35
LATHS, per M	2 50	1 34	1 03	1 25	1 65	2 25	1 75	2 25	2 00	1 371	1 374	1 101	26	21	19	214	274	30
LEATHER-Hemlock Sole, 1	lb. 15	134	15	16	15	15	17	22	22	1 00	90	70	70	70	80	68	1 00	1 45
LIME-Com. Rockland, bbl.	85	78	90	70	80	87	95	1 15	1 00	5 00	5 50	4 25	4 00	3 00	3 20	4 25	5 75	6 50
Liquors-Cog. Brandy, ga	11. 2 60	2 30	, 2 25	2 10	2 95	2 00	2 75	3 75	4 70	281	29	91	25	925	18	234	451	68
Domestic Whisky, gall		25	554	24	23	204	93	264	98	47	75	35	39	49	32	45	50	60
Molasses-N. Orleans, ga		26	234	20	31	29	25	96	- 26	36	62	30	31	30	22	28	- 46	55
Museovado, gall		24	234	23	25 20	10	4353	90	23	30	54	24	25	27	17	51	33	2172
Cardenas, gall	191	19	191	101	37	40	65	61	44	40	48	494	53	47	80	1 45	3 371	3 15
NAVAL STORES Sp. Tur., g		35 70	95	1 08	1 25	1 25	1 40	1 70	1 70	1 671	1 90	1 524	1 70	1 574	1 85	8 00	26 00	39 00
Rosin, Common, bbl		31	36	43	43	25	53	57	66	75	73	56	50	42	40	474	92	1 65
Ons-Whale, crude, gall		49	49	56	50	96	68	67	75	86	83	68	60	55	57	60	1 00	1 44
Whale, manuf., gall Sperm, crude, gall		1 02	1 04	1 16	1.25	1 25	1 28	1 53	1 79	1.80	1 45	1 22	1 40	1 30	1 37	1 36	1 68	1 65
Sperm, manuf., gall		1 11	1 12	1 20	1 27	1 31	1 35	1 60	2 05	2 05	1 55	1 35	1 45	1 45	1 60	1 53	1 50	1 39
Linseed, gull	79	57	58.	78	74	63	61	92	844	75	80	18 75	16 35	17 75	17 87	12 624	15 00	16 75
PROVISIONS-Pork, Mess,b	bl. 14 93	10 18	10 06	10 25	15 00	18 75	15 75	14 50	17 374	19 00	23 00 18 90	15 35	12 75	14 25	13 25	10 00	13 00	12 00
Pork, Prime, bbl	13 46	8 31	8 25	8 50	13 00	16 75	13 37	13 25	14 374	15 50 8 50	13 50	11 50	8 25	5 25	6 00	6 00	6.00	6 00
Beef, Mess, country, bbl.	12 00	8 25	12 12	9 25	9 75	10 00	10 00	7 25	8 50	8 00	11 25	8 50	6.50	4 25	4.25	4 50	4 50	4 75
Beef, Prime, bbl	8 87	5 25	8 25	6 00	5 50	6 00	5 75	91	0.00	91	11	10	94	94	84	51	71	94
Pickled Hams, lb	9	51	94	64	9	34	- 21	6	71	71	9	71	64	74	61	44	54	51
Pickled Shoulders, lb		32		34	01	10	01	10	101	10	141	114	111	111	94	81	101	12
Lard, Ib		051	101	101	16	99	90	95	96	20	27	25	224	18	16	18	19	24
Butter, State, lb	71	401	48	74	7	84	94	10	11	10	13	84	10	10	_ 7	Rt.	12	14
Cheese, fb	4 50	3 25	3 12	3 50	2 87	3 62	4 37	4 00	6 00	4 25	5 00	4 25	₫ 00	4 124	5 75	6 50 1 65	8 00 2 50	7 00 2 62
SALT-Liverpool Fine, sack		1 41	1 25	1 37	1 40	1 15	1 57	1 70	1 45	1 78	1 45	1 371	1 50	1 70	1 60	1 65	2 30	114
SEEDS-Clover, 1b		61	6	64	9	61	104	81	101	12	04 50	18 25	15 00	16 00	18 75	11 00	14 00	***
Timothy, tierce		22 50	19 50	18 00	6 00	15 00	15 00	20 00	28 00	24 50	24 50	10 10	54	10 07	54	54	48	94
SOAP-New-York, lb		51	41	5	5	51	6	***	101	103	114	194	91	10	10	134	17	19
Castile, lb	121	111	10	94	94	98	10	111	101	101	121	91	94	81	8	164	27	28
SPICES-Pepper, lb	7.	54	.01		102	178	97	1 17	1 00	994	95	574	474	44	40	65	821	844
Nutmegs, lb		1 20	97	1 05	97	41	**	41	51	76	1:24	64	61	7	54	71	10	13
Sugars-New-Orleans, lb	/1	1.		**	51	44	41	41	54	7	101	51	6	64	41	7	101	12
Cuba, lb		31	01	92	11	71	H	82	84	104	14	94	91	94	7#	10	13	16
Refined White, lb		oi.	9	7	74	ei.	91	121	111	101	111	104	104	101	9	. 61	114	12
Tallow, lb Teas-Young Hyson, lb		49	43	47	53	55	50	60	43	35	45	35	39	40	30	70	1 00	1 35
Souchong, lb		96	33	26	24	18	17	30	30	30	40	300	38	35	40	20	70	91
Oolong, lb				35	33	30	29	40	40	40	50	37	4.5	30	33	101	20	19
Tonacco-Kentucky, Ib	5	61	6	7	9	7	7	81	10	124	16	12	20	90	17	30	65	674
Manufactured, lb		134	134	18	27	19	20	20	24	62	90	1 00	90	90	75	75	1 85	1 574
WHALEBONE-Polar, Ib		26	20	324	31	51	• 31	364	9 75	2 50	2 75	2 50	2 50	2 50	3 50	2 75	3 25	5 50
Wine-Port, gall		1.48	1 75	1 15	1 12	1 00	1 25	2 25	2 75	2 50	3 00	3 50	3 00	2 00	4 00	5 00	5.00	5 80
Madeira, gall	55	53	57	1 75	1 70	1 63	1 75	2 50	20	. 39	39	25	40	35	32	42	70	
Woot-Common, lb		28	30	39	40	31	12	45	37	45	504	34	50	48	40	45	75	72
1-blood, lb		32	33	40	43	36	50	50	45	43	56	37	56	55	47	49	78	73
Merino, Ib.		95	97	31	37	27	41	35	24	30	37	22	33	****	23	31	60	51
Pulled, No. 1, 1b					M. S.		II marry I	ow and	continu	nd an di	arine ()	vages de	emande	d are fre	om 30	to 50 p	er cent	above

which is not given in the above table, has largely 1861. Many landlords did not profess to insist on these, and in many instances they have been already considerable solution of truth, and it will not require a appeared at the same time in Harper's Weekly, together rings, cabbages, potatoes, onions, bacon, and cer- This was especially the case in tenement-houses. tain fresh meats have risen, some of them fifty per But in 1862 rents began to rise again, unttil tenement cent, within the past three years. All kinds of cot- rates have now reached almost their old figure, and ton manufactured goods have become immensely there are no dwelling-houses to be rented. dear, reaching, on most fabrics, prices a hundred While this is the condition of the prices of the brought from Louisiana last June, and I can therefore ing at every pore, they could not refrain from weeping per cent, and on many, four hundred per cent, necessaries of life, wages stand much in this state: above the selling mark of 1860. We give below Between 1845 and 1850 a rise took place in the clothed in the Federal uniform, and offered them plenty the figures on a few kinds of the most staple arti-

localities remain about the same, and have expe-

he down with their chains upon them upon the til quite recently, had somewhat lessened, and other stated for making them.

increased within a few years. White beans, her-stipulated rents, but took what they could get, accorded:

cles, which will serve as samples for the prices of A still further increase took place in 1851, which may be estimated at from 5 to 10 per cent. From

1845 to 1849 \$1 38 # \$1 50 per day. 1850 to 1853 1 65 # 1 75 per day. 1851 to 1853 1 75 # 1 88 per day. 1854 2 60 # 2 13 per day.

follows, it must be said that it can be considered

In the table given below there are somethings ex-

All the quotations except those of the last column are dated on the 1st of May. The last column is years—from 1847 to 1863—exhibits the relative will be seen to have increased from May I, wholesale price of many staple articles in successive ticles will be seen to have increased from May I, wholesale price of many staple articles in successive ticles will be seen to have increased from May I,

	1860, un	til Nov.	, 1863,	from 20	to over	100 per	cent.
quo-	1010	1859.	1980	1861.	1862.	1883.	1863.
1857.		\$5 50	\$5 50	\$5 20	\$5 00	\$6 00	2 6 25
\$6 00	\$4 25 3 40	3 75	3 50	3 10	3 25	4 00	6 00
3 50	3 50	3 90	3 80	2 85	2 75	4 15	6 25
3 25 1 85	1 35	1 70	1 65	1 65	1 42	1 80	1 80
90		84	84	68	80	1 03	1 23
58		54	.43	36	40	85	86
80		86	82	67	58	94	1 12
14	104	204	17	17	17	21	21
42	39	40	38	32	28	38	40
5 25	4 25	5 00	5 00	4 75	4 75	7 25	10 50
11	101	12	134	13	194		334
15	18	15	154	17	254	37	38
14	121	12	114	134	28	661	85
3 75		4 00	4 374	3 75	3 624		6 50
21 00	13 75	16 25	17 25	14 50	15 50	19-00	15 50
4 75		2 20	2 35	1 55	3 121	4 124	4 124
10		81	95	3 <u>1</u> 80	65	80	1 20
75		75 13	10	16	15	20	24
10		75	75	60	1 00	1 194	1 08
75		25 00	24 00	21 00	24 00	38 00	41 00
36 00		47 00	40 00	44 00	53 00	75 00	77 50
60 00			1 75	1 20	1 15	1 45	2 35
1 37		26	21	19	214		30
90		70	70	80	68	1 00	1 45
5 50		4 00	3 00	3 20	4 25	5 75	6 50
29		25	924		234	451	68
75		39	49	3:2	45	50	60
62		31	30	22	28	- 46	55
54		25	27	17	13	33	****
48		53	47	80	1 45	3 371	3 15
1 90			1 574	1 85	8 00	26 00	39 00
73	56	50	42	40	474	92	1 65
63		60	55	57	60	1 00	2752
1 45	1 22	1 40	1 30	1.37	1 36	1 68	1 65
1 55		1 45	1 45	1 60	1 52	2 00	27.22
80		63	60	58	82	1 50	1 38
23 00		16 35	17 75	17 87	12 624	13 00	16 75 12 00
18 90		12 75 8 25	14 25 5 25	13 25 6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00
13 50		6 50	4 25	4 25	4 50	4 50	4 75
11 25		94	94	84	51	74	94
9			74	69	44	54	5
14			111		8	101	12
97		991	18	16	18	19	24
13			10	7	81		14
5 00		4 00	4 124	5 75	6 50	8.00	7 00
1 45	1 374	1 50	1 70	1 60	1 65	2 50	2 62
11	71	81	84	8	7t	84	111
24 50		15 00	16 00	18 75	11 00	14 00	****
6		54	6	54	51		94
11			10	10	134		19
12			81		161	27	28
85		474	44	40	65	824	844
1.2		64	7	51	71		13
10		6	64	41	7	101	12
14			94	7\$	10	13	16
11.			104	50	70	1 00	1 35
45		39	40 38	40	50	70	
40	30	38	95	90	20	20	874

The price of many articles in every-day use, the war, rents fell very low and continued so during wages demanded are from 30 to 50 per cent above Occupations. Milliners, per week
Moblers, per day.
Painters, per day.
Photographic Card Mounters, per wk,

 Printers, per week
 10 00:8

 Safe-makers, per day
 2 00:a

 Sail-makers, per dey
 2 50:a

 Sewing Machine Operators, per week
 6 00:a
 Transmiths, per day 1
Trunkmakers, per day 1
 Turners, per day
 1 00# 1 50

 Twine-makers, per day
 1 25# 1 50

 Upholsterers, per day
 1 50# 2 00

 Vest-makers, per vest
 50# 1 00

 Waiters, per month
 10 00# 16 00
 necessary.

There is a British tax of from \$2.54 to \$5.08 on serv-

British and American Taxation.

Size: The statement of Copperheads that unof items, comparing the taxes, licenses, and stamp duties

The British and American stamp duties on "Probate

STREET	CALIDADA	weer	13,689,75	HE STATE STREET, STREET, ST.						
	Briti	alt.		American.	Difference.					
3.2	42 to	\$150	24	\$0.00	102 to	# 52	4			
72	60 to	145	20	1 00 71	60 to	141 2	20			
217	80 to	435	60	2 (8)	60 to	423.0	0	n		
5000	BD to	1.300	200	5 00	IIII to	1 3012 6	60			

ars; while the United States at mpduty on a lease of the cense to keep a livery-stable costs but \$10, though an tation of the Emperor of the French to the Soveinest valuable building, for a term not exceeding three just and entering in the United States are datiable under special and "not special" and "not special". The former costs \$24.26, opposition raised against the Imperial programme in years, is 50 cents; exceeding three years, \$1. "Perhend of "Conveyance;" but even this is far below the the latter \$2.40; but in this country no licenses are

We have not yet the details of the British stamp duties paid on legal documents as "Court Fees," in proseedings in bankruptey and insolvency, probates, chancery, divorces, and the High Court of Admiralty, but and the latter are only taxed from \$1 to \$10. the general statement that these fees amounted in 1861

special continued as a large of some state of the which logic of a large where he was of the single principal from the ground, where he was not part by the household, and he fore the result of the Shallan expense desired to return with him after a large principal from the colored of the Shallan expense desired to return with him after the platters in the recommendation of growthese the platters in the recommendation of growthese the platters in the recommendation of growthese the perfect of the platters in the recommendation of growthese the property and which it much beautiful from the colored of the Shallan are not been presented in the platters in the recommendation of growthese the property and which it much beautiful from the colored of the shall have been a large property and which it much beautiful from the colored of the shall have been a large property and which it much beautiful from the colored of the shall have been a large property and which it much beautiful from the colored of the shall have been a large property and which it much beautiful from the colored of the shall have been a large property and which it much beautiful from the colored of the shall have been a large property and which it much beautiful from the colored of the shall have been a large property of the platter of the possible of the possible the property of the shall have been a large property of the platter of the possible the property of the platter of the possible the property of the platter of the possible that the property of the platter of the possible that the property of the possible the property of the possible that the A British Postmaster's license to keep horses and car-riages to let for hire, which license corresponds with

In addition to a very heavy license duty, the British

document which reminds one of what Burke used to call

ants, and from \$2.54 to \$16.94 on private carriages. tically received without distinction of parties. In The former are exempt from taxation in this country, England, the whole press, although divided as regards Every British dog, "of whatever description," costs

good reason to believe that it will fall below 11 1-16

Equally interesting and instructive comparisons of be made of the manner in which the revenues of Europe and the United States are expended. The Lord Lieuten-ant of Ireland, for example, receives a salary of \$96,905 per annum, which is \$7,800 more than the aggregate of the salaries of our President, Vice-President, and the even Cabinet officers. The entire expenditure of the Royal Family of England amounts to little short of 2,904,000 per annum, exclusive of \$193,600 granted as narriage portion of the Princess Royal, the maintenance f the royal palaces, gardens, &c., and this some compares favorably with similar bills of \$4.90,000 which the French people pay for their Emperor; 12,146,000 paid by the Austrians for theirs, and \$1,507,-

90 by the Spanish for theirs.

The material for all these comparisons on the British side of the question has been drawn from tables found. n the British Almanac for 1863; from an English work ntitled "Taxation," by Leone Levi, F. S. A., F. S. S., rofessor of the Principles and Practice of Commerce King's College, London; and from "Taxation, its evy and Expenditure," by Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart. d M. P. for Finsbury. Washington. Nov. 7, 1863.

THE BLUE-BOOK AND THE YEL-LOW-BOOK, OR FRENCH POLICY IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The Yellow-Book and its Contents-The Foreign and Home Policy of the French Government Contrasted - Disposition of the Emperor to Enlarge the Liberties of the French People-The Blue-Book -French Intervention in American Afe fairs-The Letter of Invitation of Louis Napoleon-Comments of the English, German, Spanish, and Italian Press-Why it has not been Sent to Mr. Line

rom an Occasional Correspondent.

and amazed European Powers.

Washington, November 30, 1863. I am told that among the papers to be shortly id before the French Legislative Body, whose sessions pened on the 5th of November, the Yellow-Bookelection of public documents relating to the Departent of Foreign Affairs during the year 1863-will be to most curious and interesting. In it we shall find, ave the gentleman who gives me this information. implete history of the foreign relations of the most ctive, enterprising, audacious, and lucky Government which ever filled a place in this terrestial world—a Gov-rnment which has had the advantage over those which preceded it, the first Republic and the first Empire iacluded, of combining the greatness of the enterprise with the productiveness of the result, and to carry all its plans to a successful issue in the face of improvident

Whatever may be thought of this opinion, the general impression is that the foreign policy of the French Empire constitutes its brightest as well as its most lasting titles to the admiration of posterity. Its home policy has been hitherto, in the estimation of all statesmen, lacking in several essentials which liber a Governments deem altogether indispensable to the webfare and political education of the people. "But," anys my informant, "the Emperor thinks his work will remain incomplete till he has added to the glorious prestige France enjoys abroad-the reputation of having gradually brought up the French to the difficult art of governing themselves, an art in which they have proved to be lamentably deficient, not so much on account of a want of aptitude, as because of the defects inherent in their institutions, which will have, for the most part, to be recast and remodeled in order to be made productive of the good they are intended for." The Emperor, as you see by his last speech, has courageously entered upon this new field of labor, with loss liberality, perhaps, than might have been wished, but

all the friends of national freedom to rejoice.

In anticipation of the publication of the Yellow-Book, which wik not take place before the answer of the invite! sovereigns to the European Congress be received-the Blue-Book-a summary of the home and foreign policy of the French Government, similar in many respects to our Presidential Messages, has been distributed among The most striking impression to be guthered from the perusal of this document is that of an earnest and relentless effort in securing peace to France, and through France to the other Powers of the earth. This idea is to be found in all the passages composing the French message, but especially in that portion of it relating to foreign affairs, whether applying to Poland, Italy, or

the United States. In our own case we learn that Louis Napoleon has not limited his mediation simply to a proposition to E gland and Russia and to a direct offer to our Government, but that, bailled in these two attempts, he has made a third one, and suggested the idea of keeping open the communications between Richmond and Weshugton. This persistency in intervening in our affairs will certainly be disapproved by many, and may perhaps be wrong in a certain point of view; still, I think that, however deficient in his appreciation of the character and bearing of our struggle, the Emperor is governed by a sincere sentiment of interest in our welfare, It may be also that the critical position in which the French residents of Louisiana have been since the beginning of the war, as well as the losses they have incurred, as well as complaints of abuse of power on the part of certain of our military and civil commanders, contribute essentially to his desire to bring about a pence in this country. This last reason alone would justilly, in a measure, his persevering entreaties to our Goverament, since they are the natural consequence of that sentiment of protection which all statesmen feel bound to give to their fellow-countrymen abroad.

But what still more than the Blue-Book now moves and excites public opinion, is the letter of invi-England and Germany. The symptoms of adhesion to it, have, since its publication, been more and more numerous. In France, the letter has been enthusias the practicability of the Congress is united in praise of it. The London Times and The Morning Herald state the general statement that these fees amounted in 1801 to \$765,801 92 may suffice.

Its owner an assessed tax of \$2 90, and a pack of 65 or that the London Exchange was favorably impressed by more is taxed \$191 65; while the owners of dogs here the letter and agree in the opinion that the terms in which it is conceived make the refusal to comply with

Turning to licenses, we give as examples the British license duties required to be paid by an attorney, of from \$29.04 to \$43.26; United States license \$10; by an anetioneer, of \$48.40; United States license duty and license amounting to \$92.90 per that the letter has made the French nation still more annum to gain the right to run during the entire week; remarkable, if possible, in Europe; The Dully Telegraph